

him an excellent choice as the guest Chaplain.

Again, I am very pleased to have Reverend Dutille, his wife Patricia, and his daughter Melissa with us here today. I'm sure I speak for all of my colleagues in extending a very warm welcome on this special day.

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 60 seconds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GREGG). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY [LIBERTAD] ACT OF 1995

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, before the Senate proceeds to vote on the cloture motion on the substitute to H.R. 927, the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act, I state for the record that if cloture is invoked, it is my intention to seek recognition and to lay before the Senate amendment No. 2936, the Libertad Act, with titles I and II only.

I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, if I could use a little bit of my leader time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### THE CLOTURE VOTE

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I understand why the chairman made the decision to delete title III from the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act. A determined minority—at the urging of the White House—was able to prevent action on the legislation. Mr. President, 94 percent of Republicans voted to invoke cloture, and 17 percent of Democrats voted for cloture. I commend the Members of both sides of the aisle willing to bring debate on this measure to a close. I know for the Democrats it is not easy to stand up to the kind of White House blitz that has occurred.

Once again, the White House says one thing and does another. The White House talks about toughening the embargo on Cuba, and then works to undermine the sanction Castro fears most. The White House says it wants bipartisanship in foreign policy—in fact they are pleading with us on Bosnia—and then uses partisan arguments to derail this legislation. Policy toward Castro's Cuba has been a perfect example of three decades of bipartisan cooperation. In the House, 67 Democrats supported a tougher version of this legislation. Nine Senate Democrats support cloture, and I expect many more would without the kind of pressure coming from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Let there be no mistake—White House inflexibility has forced the change made today.

As I said last week, the Dole-Helms amendment—we already made 10 changes to address administration concerns. We were willing to make more to

address issues raised in this debate—raising the threshold for legal action from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for example, or extending the effective date from 6 months to 2 years after enactment. These are changes that will presumably be considered in conference on H.R. 927.

I supported title III as drafted in the Dole-Helms substitute. Yes, it does give a new right of legal action that could bring more suits before American courts. But if clogging up the court system is a concern of the White House or of opponents of this bill, I call on them to join with me to enact comprehensive tort reform. Opponents of this bill say title III would create a right for Cuban-Americans not enjoyed by Polish-Americans. They are right. And there is one critical distinction—today, Poland is free while Cuba suffers under the boot of Castro's repression.

That is what it really comes down to—the Cuban people continue to suffer while Castro searches for ways to finance his dictatorship. There are legitimate differences over the best way to bring democratic change to Cuba but we should be very clear about one thing: It is the chilling effect on investment in Cuba caused by the provisions of title III that worries Fidel Castro the most.

I expect the Senate to conclude action relatively quickly on this legislation. The international embargo on Cuba will be strengthened, and important provisions for the eventual transition to democracy will be enacted. I remain hopeful—and I say this in a spirit of bipartisanship; we had it work in some other areas, not as many as we should—that we can continue to work out a solution to the issue of property stolen by Fidel Castro so that is acceptable to at least 60 Senators.

Again, I commend my colleagues on this side and the others on the other side, and I hope, now that title III has been deleted, we could have an overwhelming vote for cloture, let us go to conference, let us work in a reasonable way—with the White House, if they would like to. I am certain the Senator from North Carolina would be willing to do that.

Mr. HELMS. Hear, hear.

Mr. DODD. I ask unanimous consent I be able to address Senate for 1 minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from North Carolina. I intend to vote for cloture as a result of the amendments he has made.

Let me say to my colleagues, this title III had virtually nothing to do with Cuba and an awful lot to do with our own claims process in this country. While Poland may be free today, Vietnam and the Peoples Republic of China are not. That would create unique distinctions for those of Cuban nationality. While I have great sympathy for them, in terms of their right to bring actions for expropriated property, this

would create an egregious raid on the Treasury, in my view.

My hope would be the House would adopt the Senate language, in the absence of title III and other provisions, so that we would be able to move forward and send this bill to the President for his signature.

So I support cloture and urge my colleagues to do so, that we then might consider other amendments on this legislation and move forward with the bill.

But our objections, those of us who did object to this, had little or nothing to do with White House pressure, but rather our own examination of the bill and our recognizing the problems associated with title III—as I said a moment ago, an egregious raid on the Treasury of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

#### CUBAN LIBERTY AND DEMOCRATIC SOLIDARITY [LIBERTAD] ACT OF 1995

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of H.R. 927, which the clerk report will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 927) to seek international sanctions against the Castro government in Cuba, to plan for support of a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Dole amendment No. 2898, in the nature of a substitute.

Ashcroft amendment No. 2915 (to amendment No. 2898), to express the sense of the Senate regarding consideration of a constitutional amendment to limit congressional terms.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

#### CLOTURE MOTION

#### CALL OF THE ROLL

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the quorum call under rule XXII, has been waived.

#### VOTE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the substitute amendment No. 2898 to H.R. 927, the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are required under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Illinois [Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 98, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 491 Leg.]

YEAS—98

Abraham	Feingold	Lott
Akaka	Feinstein	Lugar
Ashcroft	Ford	Mack
Baucus	Frist	McCain
Bennett	Glenn	McConnell
Biden	Gorton	Mikulski
Bingaman	Graham	Moynihan
Bond	Gramm	Murkowski
Boxer	Grams	Murray
Bradley	Grassley	Nickles
Breaux	Gregg	Nunn
Brown	Harkin	Pell
Bryan	Hatch	Pressler
Bumpers	Hatfield	Pryor
Burns	Heflin	Reid
Byrd	Helms	Robb
Campbell	Hollings	Rockefeller
Chafee	Hutchison	Roth
Coats	Inhofe	Santorum
Cochran	Inouye	Sarbanes
Cohen	Jeffords	Shelby
Conrad	Johnston	Simon
Coverdell	Kassebaum	Simpson
Craig	Kempthorne	Smith
D'Amato	Kennedy	Snowe
Daschle	Kerrey	Specter
DeWine	Kerry	Stevens
Dodd	Kohl	Thomas
Dole	Kyl	Thompson
Domenici	Lautenberg	Thurmond
Dorgan	Leahy	Warner
Exon	Levin	Wellstone
Faircloth	Lieberman	

NOT VOTING—1

Moseley-Braun

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 98, the nays are zero. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

The Chair announces that amendment 2915 is nongermane and therefore falls.

The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. HELMS. I thank the Chair.

AMENDMENT NO. 2936 TO AMENDMENT NO. 2898

(Purpose: To strengthen international sanctions against the Castro government in Cuba, to develop a plan to support a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and for other purposes)

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I lay before the Senate amendment No. 2936 which includes title I and title II of the Libertad Act only. I ask it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] proposes an amendment numbered 2936 to amendment No. 2898.

Mr. HELMS. I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Amendments Submitted.")

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, title I of the Libertad Act strengthens sanctions against the Castro government. Some of the principal provisions of that title include: urging the President to seek an international embargo against the

Castro dictatorship; authorizing the President to support democracy-building efforts in Cuba and to help the victims of Castro's repression; prohibiting financing to any person to finance transactions involving U.S. property confiscated by the Cuban Government; and ensuring that U.S. foreign aid to former Soviet states is not being used to subsidize Castro's regime.

Title II of the Libertad Act lays out a proactive strategy to support Cuba's transition to a democratically elected government. The provisions of title II include instructing the President to develop a plan for providing support to the Cuban people during a transition to a democratically elected government. This title also authorizes assistance to meet the emergency and basic humanitarian needs of the Cuban people during the transition period; and it gives the President flexibility to suspend the economic embargo during a transition and to terminate the embargo once a democratically elected government is in office in Cuba.

Mr. President, the Libertad bill sends a clear message to the Cuban people, and to other nations, that the United States will not do business with Castro's dictatorship.

Mr. President, I strongly urge Senators to support this legislation. I believe that enactment of the Libertad Act will help bring about Castro's departure from power, making Cuba free and democratic. The people of Cuba deserve freedom, and we must not desert them now.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HELMS. I thank the Chair.

Mr. GRAMM addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of this legislation. Like many of our colleagues, I am profoundly disappointed that title III of this bill will be dropped today. I am disappointed that we could not get the 60 votes we need to break a filibuster by those who are not willing to tighten the noose tighter around Fidel Castro's neck.

It would be one of the great tragedies of history if the tidal wave of freedom that has covered the planet in the last 5 years were allowed to subside before it drowned Fidel Castro.

My basic objective here today, Mr. President, is to pass the Helms bill and go to conference, and then in conference bring back the title III provisions, the provisions which will deny Castro the ability to entice foreign private investment to prolong his life as dictator in Cuba which would prolong the misery of the Cuban people.

I believe that the bill that is now before us is an improvement over our current situation. It does strengthen the

embargo. It does set up a procedure whereby we make it more difficult for Castro's Cuba to get funding through the United Nations or the world financial organizations. The bill gives us the ability to link our aid to Russia's actions as they relate to Cuba, both in Russia's trade relationship and in their intelligence gathering. So I think the Helms bill, as it now is before the Senate, is an improvement on current law. What remains of that bill does not do the job the original bill did. We are all disappointed that we could not break the filibuster on that bill.

Yet, I am supportive of the remaining Helms provisions. I want to see them adopted. I want to see us go to conference. I want to put title III back in the bill and bring it back to the Senate and fight for its passage. I think it would be a great tragedy for our country, it would be a great tragedy for everything we stand for in the world, it would be a great tragedy for the Cuban people, if we do not do everything in our power to get rid of Fidel Castro.

The original Helms-Burton bill was an important step in the right direction. I am for that bill. I intend to continue to fight for it. I urge my colleagues to support this measure today so that we can go to conference and get back the original bill.

I yield the floor.

Mr. LIEBERMAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to proceed as in morning business for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. I thank the Chair.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS J. DODD

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I want to speak with my colleagues today about a remarkable and really historic event that occurred in my State of Connecticut this past Sunday, October 15, when the University of Connecticut dedicated the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center, associated with the University of Connecticut library. It is a center named, obviously, for the great former Senator from the State of Connecticut, father of my colleague and dear friend, the current Senator CHRIS DODD.

It was a spectacular day, a beautiful fall day in Connecticut, but obviously it was more than the weather that distinguished the day.

What happened really was a fitting tribute, that will go on through the years and decades ahead, to Senator Tom Dodd and the remarkable record of achievement that he built here in the U.S. Senate where he served from 1958 to 1970 and in the years before then. The events began with a dedication at the library site itself and then proceeded to the Gampel Pavilion